THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

BRUCE'S ADDRESS.

Scots who hae with Wallace bled,
Scots whom Bruce has often led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to victory.

Now's the day and nows the hour;
See the front of battle lower,
See approach proud Edward's power,
Chains and slavery.

Who would be a traitor knave?
Who so base to be a slave?
Who would fill a coward's grave?
Let him turn and flee.

Who for Scotland's King and law,
Freedom's sword would strongly draw,
Freemen stand or freemen fa',
Let him follow me.

By oppression's woes and pains,
By our sons in captive chains,
We will drain our dearest veins,
But they shall be free!

Lay the proud usurper low!
Tyrants fall in every foe:
Liberty's in every blow—
Let us do or die!

AN ACT *to amend "An Act in relation to Salaries and Fees," ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the second section of said Act, ratified the 14th day of December, 1863, be so amended that the said section shall read as follows: For the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the several State officers herein named shall receive salaries or compensation as follows, to wit: The Governor of the State fifteen thousand dollars, a Counsellor of State forty dollars per day for every day he may attend on public business and thirty cents for every mile he may travel to and from the city of Raleigh on public business; the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts seven thousand dollars each in lieu of all pay and allowances heretofore given; the Public Treasurer seven thousand and five hundred dollars; the Chief Clerk of the Treasurer three thousand and five hundred dollars; the Second Clerk of the Treasurer two thousand and five hundred dollars; the Secretary of State three thousand and five hundred dollars and four times the fees of office and allowances heretofore given by law; the Comptroller of Public Accounts three thousand dollars; the Clerk of the Comptroller two thousand and five hundred dollars; the Private Secretary of the Governor two thousand and five hundred dollars, and four times the fees now allowed by law; the Attorney General five hundred dollars for his attendance on each regular term of the Supreme Court and one hundred dollars for each term of the Superior Court of any County he shall attend, and four times the fees now allowed by law; each Solicitor of the State one hundred dollers for every term of the Superior Court of any County he shall attend, and four times the fees now allowed by law; the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court one thousand and five hundred dollars; the Clerk of the Supreme Court one thousand and five hundred dollars and four times the fees now allowed by law; the Marshall of the Supreme Court fifteen dollars per day while in attendance upon the Supreme Court; the Clerks of the County Courts, County Solicitors, Clerks of the Superior Courts of Law, Clerks and Masters in Equity, Sheriffs, County Surveyors, Coroners, Constables, Registers, Rangers, Estray Takers, Processioners, Standard Keepers and Inspectors, four times the fees now allowed by law; Provided, that Clerks, and Masters in Equity shall be paid double the allowances now authorized by law; the State Salt Commissioner three thousand dollars and travelling expenses, not to exceed two thousand dollars; the Surgeon General the rank and pay of Brigadier General in the field with his necessary travelling expenses whilst travelling on business pertaining to his office not to exceed two thousand dollars; each of the Clerks in the Adjutant General's department, shall receive such pay, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, as the Adjutant General may determine, and one ration, the Auditor of Public Accounts four thousand and five hundred dollars; the chief Clerk of the Auditor three thousand dollars; the second Clerk of the Auditor one thousand and five hundred dollars, the Superintendant of Common Schools two thousand and five hundred dollars; the Public Librarian one thousand and five hundred dollars; the Keeper of the Capitol one thousand and five hundred dollars; The Adjutant General the pay of a Major General whilst serving in the field; the commissioners of the Sinking Fund and their clerk fifty dollars each per day for every day they may attend on public business; Provided however that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to increase the rate of commissions now allowed to any of the officers aforesaid: Provided, also, that all salaries, and fees herein mentioned shall be due and payable in Confederate money.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 7th day of February, 1865

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.
State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy of the original act on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 9th day of February, A. D., 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT,

In favor of discharged soldiers from Confederate States army.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all persons discharged from the service of the Confederate States army on account of physical disability, shall be exempt from Home Guard duty until said persons shall be examined by a State examining board.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 3d day of February, A. D., 1865.

R. R DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, a true copy of the original act on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 28th day of February, 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Sec'ty of State.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865. [No. 265.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

February 25, 1865. 263—3t.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE: For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865 285—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.

January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.

January 28, 1865. 268—tf.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. V. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SURGEONS AND ASsistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for the respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W R Wood, Assistant Surgeons T Yeates, J Branch.

2nd District—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeon F M Rountree, Dr J R Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Hussey, J B Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E A Crudup, Ass't Surgeon L T Smith, Dr D T Taylor.

6th District—Surgeon R W Glenn, Dr W J Courts, Dr Thos Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J B Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th District—Surgeons W W Foote, C Happoldt, W H Robertson.

10th District—Robert V Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.

Feb. 28, 1864. 264—d3t.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.

Feb. 22d, 1865. 259—10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Ferrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W J Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T J Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fearebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants. Post Office and County in full.

WM. A. STANLY
161—tf Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Aids. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4	
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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Mar			1	2	3	4	
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Apr.							1
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May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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Jun.					1	2	3
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1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1865.
July							1	
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	30	31						
Aug			1	2	3	4	5	
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	27	28	29	30	31			
Sept						1	2	
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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	29	30	31					
Nov				1	2	3	4	
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Dec.						1	2	
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	31							

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

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Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis K Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
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Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
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Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Office
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit. Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin

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THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1865.

FROM THE TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS published in our columns of yesterday, it would seem that Gen. Singleton is off on a mission to Richmond again. But on what kind of a mission, "deponent saith not." In all probability, however, if there is any truth at all in the story, on another mission to be denominated one of peace. Not that the Yankees have any idea, at present, of granting us any peace short of unconditional submission. But it seems that the recent haughty demeanors and terms of Lincoln and Seward, have had rather a damaging effect on some part of the field of Yankee prospects. If the Yankee papers tell us the truth, the *ultimatum* has not been universally approved at the North, and its effects have been to prevent recruiting their army as they would desire. Hence the expediency of getting some part of it back, and unfolding it more by degrees. This would enable them to come to it at last; and without the damaging effects flowing from a full promulgation of its principles at the outset. But this is not the worst effect to them of their blunder. They must be aware, that while there are still men at the South who are not only willing, but eager to come to the terms proposed in the ultimatum, and laboring assiduously to bring about such result, that the boldness and fullness of that ultimatum has gone far toward disrobing them of their strength,—that the cry among us of convention and peace can no longer deceive,—that the people must see that they can mean nothing but 'unconditional submission to them upon their own terms' with the altered constitution, confiscation of property and all. Hence that they should send General Singleton on a second peace mission to try to get a portion of the ultimatum back for the present in order to more successfully prosecute their recruiting operations at home, and strengthen the hands of those that are labering so hard at the South to divide us; lay us prostrate at Lincoln's feet as suppliants for his mercy, and finally bring us to his terms of unconditional submission in the end, is far from improbable, and if there is truth in the reported second visit of General Singleton to Richmond, and the purposes of that visit are of a political character, we have little doubt that the foregoing are the motives with the Yankee authorities, which prompted it. We would indeed be pleased to know that it was otherwise—that he is entering on a mission *bona fide*, meaning peace; but we cannot shut our eyes to the events of the past and what they threaten in the future.

A MARE'S NEST. Our neighbor of the Standard and some of its correspondents seem very much exercised over the authorship of the letter of our Quaker friend which we published a few weeks ago. They have at length made the sage discovery that it could not have been written by a Quaker, because "Holden" is spoken of as "Mr. Holden"—language which a friend never uses.—

We feel it due our friend to state that he does not use the term "Mr Holden," But "Wm. Holden," which our printers not being familiar with the plain language metamorphosed into Mr. Holden. We hope this will ease the aching brains of our *neighbor*.

WE DECLINE to publish a communication signed "Warrentonian," because it was accompanied by no responsible name. No communication however proper in itself, can receive a place in our columns without such. This is a rule from which we cannot depart.

The painful rumor has reached Fayetteville that Serg't Wm Waterbury was executed, as a spy by the Yankees, at or near City Point, on the 8th inst. The Telegraph does not credit the rumor, however, for it thinks his wound was of snch a serious character that not even the Yankees, inhuman as they are, would have been guilty of such a gross outrage.

Nearly all the valuable public property including the plates, materials and machinery of the Treasury Note Bureau, were removed from Columbia to a place of safety.

FEED THE SOLDIERS'—A letter from Lane's brigade, acknowledging the arrival of some boxes from home, says:

"They are most acceptable. Were it not for our boxes we should always be hungry, for rations are scant. The North Carolina soldiers receive great numbers of boxes constantly. Our noble State does her whole duty in this respect. A large quantity of potatoes, onions and krout, has been sent to our soldiers during the winter by the Governor."

The same letter hopes the people at home will "get up big meetings and treat the people to patriotic resolves, while the army does the fighting. The people certainly cannot find their part hard to act."—*Fay. Obs.*

We heard yesterday, from a gentleman from Goldsboro, that our forces this side of Wilmington had fallen back to Teache's, 38 miles this side of Wilmington, but this is only rumor. We know nothing of Schofield's movements, but our impression is that he is moving up on the South side of the Cape Fear, for the purpose of forming a junction with Sherman at Fayetteville, or beyond. A few days must develop the plans of the Federal Generals.—*Progress.*

MR. R. E. TALIAFERRO, a printer, but for some years a telegraph operator and agent of the Southern Express Company at Fayetteville, died at that place on Friday last. He was a native of Petersburg, Va.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 21st, says it was understood that the Senate bill to raise two hundred thousand negro soldiers, would be passed by that body, in secret session, on that day. A similar bill, it is said, passed the House, in secret session, on the 25th.

The casualties in the Brigade commanded by Col. Hedrick, amount to fifteen men wounded, during yesterday's fighting. The enemy pressed hard on our forces but there was no one killed. The troops as would be expected, behaved gallantly and are in a position to do good service for their country.—*Wil. Car.* 21.

For the Conservative.

According to previous notice a meeting of the soldiers was held at General Hospital No 8 on Wednesday evening the 22nd and on motion of Surgeon W. G. Leigh, Surgeon E. Burke Haywood was called to the chair and Dr. W. J. Lawrence and Capt B K Davis were requested to act as Secretaries, when on motion a committee of five were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions consisting of the following named gentlemen Lieut. Lucian Hall, D. H. Jones, B. P. Davis, J. R. Faucett and E. Swanson.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Surgeon J. W. Tracy and —— S. A. Smith, the committee then reported through their Chairman Lieut. Lucian Hall, the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The arms of the Confederate States have recenely sustained reverses which have filled the minds of the people with fear and doubts, and the time has come when every true Confederate rallying around the standard of his country should give expression to his sentiments and send back an answer to the insolent demands of Abraham Lincoln, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the cause of Liberty is still dear to our hearts and believing as as we do that it is to be found only in a government separate from the United States, by the blessings of God remaining to the principles we have professed, we will fight this war out to unconditional independence.

Resolved, That we are not prepared to bow our necks in meek and cowardly submission to the Washington despotism, nor bow our knees in homage to the throne of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we see nothing in the present state of affairs to justify the gloom and despondency which pervades some minds but we honestly believe that with the reinforcements which Congress will give us we shall ultimately gain that peace and independence for which we are struggling

Resolved, That here on the aniversary of the birth of day of the great and libertyloving Washington standing on the threshold of another campaign, we renew our vows to defend to the bitter end, our homes, our firesides, and our sacred rights, and pledge ourselves on being returned to duty, showing our faith by our works, to stand in the front ranks, and prove to them who doubt how full of meaning is our declaration to conquer or die.

The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Confederate, Conservative Standard, and Progress when on motion the meeting adjourned.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Chairman.

DR. W. J. LAWRENCE, CAPT. B. K. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

It will be seen that Sherman is understood to have changed the direction of his march. From Winsboro', instead of pushing on to Charlotte, he is said to have crossed the Catawba nearly in the direction of Camden, (about 125 miles from here,) and it is supposed will aim for that place, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Raleigh; though some think that he found the perils of his march increasing and therefore started for the coast again. Our own impression is that he has been so elated with the capture of the Capitals of Georgia and South Carolina that he desires to add to his laurels by capturing Raleigh also. From Winnsboro' by Cheraw is the nearest route to Raleigh, considerably nearar than by Charlotte. And he doubtless supposes that it is less defended. In this we are inclined to think he will find himself mistaken—that he will find "a lion in his path." We shall see.

In marching through Georgia, finding no army to oppose him, Sherman spread his forces over a width of 60 miles, which it was the boast of writers in the army that they utterly devastated. Should he feel strong enough to spread his flanks so far apart now, a glance at the map will show that his right will touch Camden, Bennettsville and Fayetteville; his centre Chesterfield C. H., Cheraw, Rockingham and Carthage; and his left Lancaster C. H., Wadesboro', the Coal Fields, and possibly Pittsborough. But he may be obliged to keep his army more compacted, even if he should succeed in making such a march at all, *which we do not believe he can do.*

It is a time of deep concern—a crisis in the fate of a large part of our State. Let there be no panic, no blanching in the face of danger, but let us meet our duties like men, feeling that our homes our property, our lives, and our honor, are all involved in the issue. It may be, that by the blessing of God we may be saved from so terrible a disaster as defeat—that we may see the cruel vandals discomfited, defeated, destroyed May God grant it!—*Fay. Ob.*

WHAT WAS SAVED AND LOST AT COLUMBIA.

The following statements in the Richmond *Enquirer* seem to be based on official information:

Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting off nearly all the rolling stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the government were there, one half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed.

The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishments of Evans & Cogswell and Keating & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia, reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers—the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia—a few miles above the city. During this movement Gen. Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. The enemy's forces entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion has moved down in the direction of Charleston.

Beauregard is managing the situation with masterly deliberation.

RELIEF OF OUR PRISONERS.—The cotton lately sent North to be sold and with the proceeds supply the wants of our prisoners, realized $850,000 There were 830 bales sold at 75 to 98 cents by the bale.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

The New York *Worrd* of the 20 instant has been received.

On the 19th Stanton telegraphed Gov. Fenton, as follows:

"Last night this department received the gratifying intelligence of the occupation of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. Hasten on recruiting to fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive the final blow in this spring's campaign."

Grant sent long dispatches to Stanton on the 18th, but they were based on information obtained from the Richmond papers.

The following which we find in the *World*, relative to the probable movements and intentions of Sherman, is worthy of consideration:

THE GRAND MILITARY LINE OF THE SOUTH.

Take Columbia for a center and carefully conning a well delineated map of North and South Carolina, the course of General Sherman is made almost as apparant as if it was involved in a general order. We know that Gen. Schofield is already operating upon the line of the Wilmington and Manchester road; it is also well known that a large force is advancing from Newbern, in the direction of Goldsboro. If General Sherman should move from Columbia upon the line of railroads which pass through central or west South Carolina and North Carolina he would, at every step, pass farther from his base and line of communication, and be compelled to depend upon his own army alone in an emergency. On the contrary, if he should pass to the eastward upon the line of the Manchester and Wilmington road he would meet General Schofield's column at a point and period most opportune, and united, the army could accomplish most important results. Besides, at Florence, which would lie directly in his path, he could possess or destroy one of the now few arsenals which are held by the Confederacy, and perhaps rescue some of our prisoners who are supposed to be held at that place by the rebels. General Sherman entered Columbia on the 17th, Florence is but eighty-nine miles distant, and General Sherman's advance could readily reach it by Saturday, or Sunday at the latest The next news from the South may announce the capture of Florence, in which case the direction of General Sherman will be made clearly manifest. From the facts that General Schofield has been sent to the coast of North Carolina with his corps; that General Grant has recently been a visitor to the headquarters of the corps operating against Wilmington, and that there are movements of all the armies, including Meade's and Schofied's, all tending towards the dismemberment of the grand line of rebel railroad communication commencing at Richmond, passing through Goldsboro', Wilmington, Florence and Columbia, we think that the purpose of General Sherman is clear, and that his intention was to occupy and possess every point upon the grand line of railroad communication which may be properly termed the "Atlantic coast route."

The following statement relative to the strength of Sherman's force is no doubt literally true for we believe that he has every man set down in the estimation:

THE STRENGTH OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of the 12th inst., furnishes the following facts respecting Sherman's strength:

Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth corps, so that Sherman set out at the head of the following force:

Fourteenth corps,	12,000
Twentieth corps,	19,000
Fifteenth corps,	16,000
Seventeenth corps,	18,000
Foster's army,	22,000
Cavalry,	16,000
Total,	103,000

This may be regarded as a large force; but I am happy to say that it does not exceed by one man that number under command of Sherman, though in it are included some ten thousand negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Port Royal, so that the actual number moving northward is a little over ninety thousand, including cavalry, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps—in all, from forty-two thousand to forty five thousand men—passed through or by Robertsville, with a view to striking the Augusta and Charleston Railroad some ten miles to the west of the Edisto river, whose they were to march directly upon the bridge over that stream (which is trestle structure of over seven hundred feet in length,) which is to be destroyed, thereby obviating all necessity for a detour to the west, with a view to the capture of Augusta. That place has lost all its importance, since its shops and machinery were removed; and the only possible object Sherman could have in paying attention to it would be to destroy the half mile of trestlework over the Savannah river. But if he can succeed in cutting the bridge over the Edisto—and from a perfect knowledge of all the facts in the case, so far as developed, I am confident he has done that already—and then those over the Santee and Wateree rivers, near Kingsville, and between Branchville and Columbia and Florence, then there is no necessity for the destruction of that at Augusta; and the three can be laid in ashes with less marching than would be required to reach Savannah. While these two corps and the cavalry are moving into Central South Carolina, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, and the greater part of Foster's white troops—all infantry, and numbering about forty-five thousand men—are moving slowly, but surely, upon Charleston. They were instructed to cross the Combahee, but to make no haste; but rather, by an appearance of hesitation and indecision, deceive the enemy and make him believe the whole thing a mere feint; and then, when it became apparent that he was concentrating in the vicinity of Branchville, to push rapidly on and invest the cradle of the rebellion, and let it have a taste of a little musketry, as well as artillery.

We copy the following leading editorial from the *World* that our readers may see how northern papers speculate as to the present and future movements of Sherman:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

Columbia, the political capital of South Carolina, has fallen into the hands, of the most enterprising of our generals, without a contest. The easy advance northward from the point will render Charleston, the cradle of the rebellion, untenable and the confederate troops will be immediately (if they have not been already) withdrawn from it, for the rebels cannot afford to sacrifice a garrison. General Sherman's bloodless march through Georgia was not so surprising, considering the miscalculation made by the rebels sending Hood to threaten Nashville. They supposed this movement would draw Sherman in that direction, and the country between Atlanta and Savannah was left undefended. But that Sherman's advance northward from Savannah is also unopposed is a fact of another color. View it how we will, it is a strong demonstration of the military weakness of the rebels. They have, of course, known, ever since Christmas, that Sherman would not keep his powerful army unemployed, for any length of time, as a mere garrison of Savannah. It was certain that he would soon resume offensive operations; it was improbable that he would retrace his steps; and next to certain, therefore, that he would move in a northwardly direction. Why, then, thus forewarned, and with so much time for preparation, did not the rebels confront and oppose him? But the intelligible answer can be given; and that is, that they have not men enough to form two considerable armies; that they cannot oppose Sherman, at that distance, without abandoning Richmond.

We are more and more confirmed in the opinion which we expressed on Saturday, that the immediate policy of the rebels is concentration with a view to deliver a great battle. It is out of the question, with the number of troops they have, for them to attempt to hold several distant, scattered towns and strategic positions. They would thereby expose themselves to be annihilated in detail by ineffective resistance to superior numbers. It is a necessity of their reduced condition that they gather in all their available forces for one tremendous battle, on which they will stake their whole existence as an organized military power.

Including Beauregard's army, the garrisons of Charleston, Wilmington, and Lynchburg, and the troops in the Valley, Lee must have at least one hundred and twenty five thousand veteran soldiers—a formidable army. Against Sherman alone, or against Grant alone, this army, fighting in one body with advantages of ground, might render the result of a hotly contested battle doubtful.

But can such a battle be so fought? Beauregard, as we judge from the imperfect accounts that have reached us, is retreating upon Richmond by the interior line of railroad by the way of Greensboro and Danville. We suppose there can be no doubt of his ability to reach the vicinity of Richmond by this route without molestation. He could not safely take a route nearer the seaboard, as he would thereby expose himself to an attack by Schofield, advancing against him from Wilmington. The rebels suppose that Sherman will advance next on Charlotte; and should he go thence to Salisbury, and thence to Greensboro', the rebel army would be cooped up in Virginia and completely isolated.

But we judge it more than probable that Sherman will keep near the coast, and effect a junction with Schofield, as he marches past Wilmington

This would evince more caution in looking to the safety of his army; but, on the other hand, it would leave a way of retreat open to Lee, beaten or victorious, by which he could withdraw from Richmend into the interior of the South. But whatever may be the line of march selected by Sherman in his northward advance, he may count upon a battle some days before he can make a junction with Grant. It is inconceivable that the rebels will not attempt to fight one of our two great armies while the other is yet too far off to be within supporting distance. Lee will more probably elect to attack Sherman, and for this purpose will be likely to withdraw his army from Richmond and unite with Beauregard, as the latter falls back. As soon as this movement is attempted, Grant will of course, avail himself of the opportunity to fall upon Lee's rear and harrass his retreat. If Lee then, Sherman being still distant, makes a skillful selection of ground and gives Grant battle, he attains the main object of his present strategy, which is to measure his whole concentrated force against one of our armies not supported by the other.

The present military policy is on both sides, concentration. We have a great preponderance in numbers and no inferiority in skill. We can be beaten only by being outgeneraled; which is not within the range of probability. Sherman, united with Schofield, would be probably more than a match for Lee's whole army; and if Grant should remain behind his entrenchments and give Lee the advantage of a day or two's march, he might still come up in time to be a troublesome neighbor on the day of battle. The prospect is in the highest degree hopeful and encouraging; but a terribly desperate battle is not far in the future.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

The original of the following private letter from Gen. Lee to his son, was found at the Arlington House, and is interesting as illustrating a phase in his character:

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, April 5, '52.

My Dear Son.—I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 20th, 27th and 28th. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; you will wrong him and yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly, but firmly, with all your classmates; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertsking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor.

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, who said, that if the day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing his duty. There was quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. You cannot do more; you should not wish to do less. Never let me or your mother wear one grey hair for any lack of duty on your part.

Your affectionate father,

R. E. LEE.

To G. W. CUSTIS LEE.

THE FAIR SEX.—A short time since the Charlottsville *Chronicle* got off some quite amusing articles at the expense of the ladies. In a recent number the editor endeavors to smooth the matter over by the following, among other remarks;

Some foolish people thought we did not like the women, simply because we cracked our jokes at their expense: Does'nt a man always banter his sweetheart? He loves to tease her and then appease her.

We like women particularly. We should as soon think of a world without air, as a society without women. Just imagine everybody you meet had a beard and a walking cane. We would'nt live in such a planet We recognize with pleasure, two or three squares off the waving folds of the female dress. She may be pretty or she may not. But she is sweet. She loves something. Bless their hearts! We'd have a rough time of it in this world without women.

Gen. Lee told two clergymen who had called on him, and were conversing about the best means of promoting the spiritual interests of soldiers, that the way to benefit soldiers and make them willing to receive religious instructions, is to go among them and stay with them.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

The House, in secret session, passed a bill authorizing the employment of negro troops—yeas 40, nays 37.

The bill authorizes the President to ask for and accept from owners, the services of such a number of able bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may think proper. If a sufficient number of troops are not raised by this call, the President may call upon each State for its quota of three hundred thousand. Nothing in this act to be construed to authorize any change in the relation to which said slaves shall bear towards their owners as property, except by consent of their owners and the States in which they may reside.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.

Nothing of importance done in the Senate today.

The House passed the Senate bill establishing a flag for the Confederate States. Also passed the House bill providing for the payment of horses killed or lost in service. Also passed the House bill abolishing the elective system for filling vacancies occurring in the several grades of commissioned officers in the army. The bill provides for nominations and assignments, when the nominations are approved by Generals commanding. The resolution expelling Foote was adopted—yeas 73. No negative vote.

In secret session, it is understood, both Houses of the Virginia Legislature passed Resolutions instructing the Senators from this State, in the Confederate Congress to vote for the bill putting negroes in the army.

WILMINGTON.—Col. Jas. Sinclair, who has been for some months past Editor of the Wilmington North Carolinian, passed through this place on Friday on his way to join his family at Lumberton. He left Wilmington on the last locomotive, on Wednesday morning,' the evacuation being then complete and the Yankees expected imediately.—He left the presses, type, &c., behind, and brought us a copy of the last issue of the Carolinian, that of Tuesday.

Col. Sinclair speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Hoke's Division, which repulsed three assaults of the enemy on Monday, and of Col. Hedrick and his command, who fought the enemy on the causway opposite the town

He says that there was an awful scene in the burning of several steamers, Cassidey's Shipyard, the oil works, &c. &c, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. And he gives a pitiable account of the suffering for food of the thousands of Yankee prisoners who had been brought to Wilmington for exchange, but the Yankee commander refusing to receive them, they were necessarily marched off northwardly. There was not a sufficient supply of food on hand, either for them or for our troops.—*Fay. Observer.*

GEN. OGLETHORPE.—Gen. Oglethorpe, in early life, while serving under the Prince Eugene was one day sitting at the table, in company with a Prince of Wirtemburg, the latter gave a fillip to a glass of wine, so as to make some of it fly in Oglethorpe's face. The manner in which it was done was somewhat equivocal. How was it to be taken by the stripling officer? If seriously, he must challenge the Prince; but in so doing, he might fix on himself the character of a drawcansir. If passed over without notice he might be charged with cowardice. His mind was made up in an instant. "Prince," said he smiling, "that is an excellent joke, but we do it much better in England." So saying he threw a whole glass of wine in the Prince's face. "He has done right, my Prince, you commenced it," cried an old general present. The Prince had the good sense to acquiesce in the decision of the veteran, and Oglethorpe's retort in kind was taken in good part.

RECEIVING PART PAY.—We are glad to learn, that the troops of this army are receiving a portion of the money due them as wages due them by the Confederate Government. They are being paid up to the 1st of October, 1864.—Though our currency has depreciated largely since this money became due, still it is some source of comfort to the men.—*Peter. Ex.* 21*st.*

COL. LAMB.—A letter from Fort Fisher says, Mrs. Lamb, wife of the Rebel Colonel formerly in command of Fort Fisher, was permitted to enter our lines yesterday, and will go to Fort Monroe to attend to her husband, whose wounds are reported to have taken a bad turn, leaving him now in a dangerous condition.—*Yankee Paper.*

New Advertisements.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUTANT E. J. BANKS, as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of Home Guards at its next organization.

MANY HOME GUARDS.

March 1, 1865, 265—d3t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

(To the Ladies.)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES ROOM of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles, constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

Bonds and good securiety payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of the purchaser.

By order of the administrator.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Feb. 28. 264—d3t.

Owinng to unavoidable circumstances the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, March 2d. The articles will be on exhibition at our store to-morrow and next day.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Office Chief Quartermaster C. S. A.,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PIERCE for Leather and Shoes will, without delay, send to this office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

H. R HOOPER,
264—tf. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY,
RALEIGH, February 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 4 o'clock, p. m., 1865

W. W. VASS,
261—td Treasurer.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

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January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

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ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE PRICE of GAS will be $80 00 per 1000 feet.

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Lessees.

February 21, 1865. 160—d1m.